

The Times - Dispatch

DAILY - WEEKLY - SUNDAY

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SUNDAY, JULY 16, 1911.

DEAD FOR THE PRESENT.

Although New York has joined the States which have ratified the proposed income tax amendment to the Federal Constitution and has swelled the assenting chorus to thirty-one, the action of four more States is still needed, and it cannot be secured this year. It takes thirty-five to make a three-fourths vote, as required by the Constitution for the ratification of an amendment to the organic law of the land.

Fifteen States have either defeated the amendment in one or both houses, or have adjourned without taking definite action, or, having passed the measure in one branch, have adjourned without action by the other branch.

There are really but thirty votes in favor of the proposed amendment, strictly speaking. Governor Donaghey, of Arkansas, has raised a fine constitutional question by vetoing the action of the State Legislature in ratifying the proposed amendment. Unfortunately, it is probable that if the point is raised, Governor Donaghey will not be sustained, for there is a precedent that holds that the President cannot veto a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment, and by analogy, it would seem that the same inhibition would bind a State executive.

The fifteen States which have failed to approve the proposed amendment either by adverse action or by adjournment, are: Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Utah, Rhode Island, Virginia, Vermont, West Virginia, Wyoming.

The States which have indorsed the amendment are: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, New York, Nevada, North Carolina, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington and Wisconsin.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ONE VOTE.

In connection with the deciding vote recently cast by Vice-President Sherman, which resulted in the inclusion of the Bristow amendment in the resolution to submit direct elections of United States Senators to the States, Speaker Champ Clark mentioned several historical instances where one vote decided. He said that he could name fifty historical decisions that have made world history, though they swung on a single ballot.

Andrew Jackson was elected major-general of the Tennessee militia by a majority of one. The victory of New Orleans resulted from that election and changed the political history of this country for a quarter of a century, if not longer.

Martin Van Buren was defeated for confirmation as minister to England by one vote, and that action made him President. John C. Calhoun, who might have been President if Van Buren had been confirmed, cast the deciding vote.

Edward Everett was defeated for the governorship of Massachusetts by one vote. This took him out of the list of eligibles for President.

Thomas H. Benton was elected to the United States Senate by a single vote. This one majority gave him an opportunity to show his great powers, and he stayed in the Senate thirty years, and was one of the ablest statesmen of his time.

Kentucky came into the Union as a slave State. Henry Clay cast the deciding vote in the Constitutional Convention. Had Kentucky entered the Union as a free State, then Missouri would have done likewise, and the War Between the States would have been prevented.

Hayes was put into the presidency by one vote, after the votes of Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina had been counted for him in the electoral college, although cast for Samuel J. Tilden.

The act of union of Scotland, Wales and Ireland was passed by one vote. The Walker Tariff bill was passed in 1846 by the Senate by a majority of one.

One vote kept Andrew Johnson from being ousted from the presidency, and prevented Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio, an arch enemy of the South from being put in his place. Here a single vote probably saved the South from a reconstruction administration ten times worse than it had.

It would be interesting to go further and discover instances wherein one vote in a local election has decided great issues. The apathy of the average man toward voting has cast the die in many an epoch-making election.

THE STRONGER SEX.

Supporters of the suffrage for women cannot fail to be interested in a late article in the Saturday Review exhuming from an ancient volume of forgotten lore some novel, but rarely

utilized arguments in proof of the superiority of the feminine sex. The author of this tome was Henry Cornelius Agrippa, "Knight, Doctor of Physick, Doctor of Both Laws, and Privy Counsellor to the Emperor, Charles the Fifth," and the title of the book is "Female Pre-eminence, Or the Dignity and Excellency of That Sex Above the Male." It was written in 1511, though the quotations given in the Review are from an English translation of 1670.

The proofs offered are, in the opinion of the Baltimore Sun and in ours, irrefutable. For instance, the "lion which spareth no other creature, remembers at a woman." When a woman falls she never lands on her head or on her face when "exposed to danger by water (cut off from all external aid) you may behold her for a long time floating on the Crystal Superficies, the compassionate element seeming unwilling to contract the guilt of destroying so much Excellency, whilst the Man straight sinks and (like other gross bodies) tends to the bottom." "In man that noble member the Head is off by Age or other Infirmary plundered of hair, its native ornament, and grows deformed with a despicable baldness, from which misfortune Women, by an extraordinary privilege of nature, are exempt." "Women's faces remain always smooth and comely, whereas in Man the countenance is often soiled with a most odious beard and covered with nasty hairs that they can scarce be discerned from beasts." Women, in addition, enjoy "this peculiar privilege, that looking downwards, though from never so high a precipice she is not seized with that dizziness or dimness of sight which frequently in such accidents happen to Men." "The Eagle, which is Queen of all Birds, always of the Female, never of the Male, is found; and it is said that there is but only one Basilisk, and that a Female." "The Phoenix, the most poisonous of all venomous creatures, there is none except a Male, which is impossible to be gendered a Female." So on and so on through pages and pages.

The author of the article in the Review is mean, for he appends this footnote: "As it remembered, Agrippa wrote in all portentous seriousness to gain the patronage of the High and Mighty Princess Mary of Burgundy. What is more astonishing, he succeeded."

Surely the facts and logic presented by Agrippa negative the thought of any ulterior motive on his part. He lived four centuries too soon.

A COMMENDABLE ACT.

How terrible it would have been if Heyburn, of Idaho, had been in Macon last Tuesday afternoon instead of Washington! If he had been in the fine old Georgia city, he could hardly have failed to see the big parade that day of the colored Knights of Pythias, with four bands in the line of march, and an almost endless train of former slaves and their descendants. How much more "infamous" would have seemed the cause of the Confederacy, if he had seen these same colored people, each band playing "Dixie" and each company of Knights coming to port arms as they passed the chief monument in that city—a memorial to those who gave their lives for the Confederacy. That was a fine tribute to the colored people, and surely they would not have saluted the symbol of an "infamous cause."

THE ERA OF CONVENTIONS.

It is estimated that more than sixty conventions of national, sectional, or State importance assemble in this country every day, except Sunday. In a year, then, about 18,000 different conventions of more than local importance are held, assembling billions of delegates and causing the outlay of more millions in money.

These figures give proof of the enormous development of the convention and association ideas. Whenever there is a pretext for men or women to unite and organize societies, clubs or associations, they do it. As soon as the local organization is complete, it seeks to form similar organizations in other communities, extending itself to State-wide or nation-wide size. Associations are formed for every possible purpose and some impossible purposes. Business organizations are measured only by the number of lines pursued.

Many beneficial results are brought about by conventions. They minimize community of interest; they minimize sectional differences; they add powerfully to the prosperity of the places in which they meet; they constitute the greatest personal advertising force in the world; they make for progress, for prosperity, for betterment in all directions.

MR. O. U. KIDD "DROPPED."

Unquestionably the most amiable gentleman in the world who can always be "taken in" are college professors. Here is a case in point, related by the Philadelphia Ledger. O. U. Kidd, until lately a student at the University of Pennsylvania, is no longer alive, and, for his premature passing, Percy Van Dyke Shelley, B. S., M. A., professor of English, is held responsible.

At the beginning of the academic year six sophomores conspired to put the name of a mythical person, O. U. Kidd, on the roll of Professor Shelley's admirable course in English composition. On the very infrequent occasions when "Kidd, O. U." was called upon to recite, one of the six of his progenitors solemnly stood up in the large and packed classroom and answered for him. When mid-years came, another one of the parental band handed in papers for him and "O. U. Kidd" passed magna cum laude.

At various times in the year eight them were written in his name by eight different hands and these won

for their supposed author the heartiest praise of the professor.

"Mr. Kidd," said Professor Shelley to his class one day, "seems to be doing unusually good work. There's extraordinary variety to it—so many different angles of approach, so many different points of view. I could give you his theses to the rest of you for your emulation."

Some of those who were let into the secret may have grinned, but nobody "peached." When final examinations came, the story leaked out, for nobody had time to see that Mr. Kidd stood his finals. One of the professors who heard the tale thought it was too good to keep and told Professor Shelley about it. Hence, in the words of the Ledger, "the sudden demise of as brilliant a student of English literature and composition as the University has produced in recent years. There is much regret that so promising a career has been nipped in the bud, and it is felt that the like of his extempore genius may never patter along the corridors of College Hall again." As Dean Swift said, it takes "a college joke to cure the dums."

POOR D'ANNUNZIO.

The cable dispatches have lately informed us that the celebrated Italian novelist, Gabriele d'Annunzio, is financially embarrassed. The sale of his property, including his marvelous mountain villa, did not bring sufficient money with which to meet his obligations. It may be that the returns were limited because his property was largely personal, second-hand goods being always disposed of at a loss. For fine raiment, Beau Brummel in all his glory was never arrayed like the Italian literary man. The bookman tells us that some years ago a Neapolitan newspaper published the following as d'Annunzio's outfit for a journey to Cairo:

Socks of all kinds, twelve dozen.
 Socks of velvet tinted silk, two dozen.
 Hats, evening suits, smoking coats, shooting jackets, innumerable.
 Gloves for walking, forty-eight pairs.
 Gloves for evening, twenty-four pairs.
 Mufflers of beautiful silk, three.
 Walking sticks, twelve.
 Umbrellas of violet hue, eight.
 Green parasols, ten.
 Handkerchiefs, twenty dozen.
 Cravats, resplendent and varied, 150.
 Waistcoats, ten.
 Shoes for walking, fourteen pairs.
 Shoes for crocodile hunting, two pairs.
 Silencers, "soft, silent and tremulous," two pairs.

The author carried also a very fine carbine three revolvers, a dagger with a beautifully wrought handle, such as Salvo Rosa loved; a Venetian box of perfumes, a lap dog, dainty and elegant, with a pointed nose.

Now that he is "down and out" he will surely consider himself ragged. Will he perish without his parasols?

IN SERVICE.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)
 "Joshua . . . the servant of the Lord"—Joshua xxiv. 29.

If we notice we will find that when God calls one of His heroes from the battle of this life there is another ready to step into his place. It is said the king never dies, for as the sceptre falls from his dying hand his successor grasps it. So God's church never dies; as one drops the sword of Christian warfare another hand is ready to wield it. As Elijah was carried into heaven his falling mantle dropped on Elisha. When Moses died Joshua was ready to take his place. The first lesson we learn from the life of Joshua is that he was not too busy to attend to religious duties. And yet we can scarcely understand what a busy man Joshua must have been. In our nation we have it so arranged that affairs are managed by various heads of departments, but in Joshua's time all these offices were united and under his personal supervision. He administered the laws and saw that they were carried out. He was commander-in-chief of the army, and expected to be in the forefront of battle. He carried a tremendous weight of anxiety, and also performed a large amount of actual labor. With it all, though Joshua was never too busy to remember God and the duties of religion.

Prayer, sacrifice and thanksgiving were faithfully performed. Joshua never forgot that he was the servant of the Lord. Whatever the Lord said unto him that thing he did. The people of Israel were to do all things, even the smallest things, according to God's direction. They took their religion into everything. God promised Joshua that as long as he and the people followed in His paths not one of their enemies should be able to stand against them. We do not find that Joshua offered a sacrifice on one day of the week and then laid aside his religion for six days. His religion was the mainspring of all his actions, the rule and guide of his entire life and work.

So we must make ours. If we wish to be Christians, acceptable to God, we must have the beginning and ending of each of our days guided by His will. The Holy Spirit must in all things be our Ruler and Guide. Men sometimes tell us they cannot find time for religion. They might just as well say they cannot find time to breathe. For, if we are really Christians, religion has its part in every act or business of our lives. Too many of us are apt to mistake church-going for religion. It is a means to strengthen our religion when we go in the right spirit, and should be our great help, but there are thousands of us who go each Sunday to church and yet we are not truly religious. If we think that the simple and perfunctory attendance at church discharges our obligations as Christians it means we do not understand the service God requires of us.

"My son, give Me thine heart." Is God's call to His children. He asks that we should do all that we have to do to the glory and praise of God. We each need a practical religion

that we can take into our daily lives; one that will make us better men and women at all times, no matter where we are. Most of us are ordinary, everyday people, and we need an everyday religion, one that will make us good fathers or mothers, good husbands and wives, or good in any relation of life to which we are called. We must all salt our lives, our round of work, with the salt of the gospel of Christ. The greater part of His earthly life was spent showing us how a man can be holy and serve God by doing his work faithfully, honestly and justly, by praying to God and putting His will ever first, and by fighting against temptation when it comes. Let us make our religion a daily exercise, like Joshua; let it be the rule of our life; then, living and dying, we can feel as he did—that God has never forsaken us and will give us the victory over our last enemy, death.

Joshua was not content with serving the Lord himself, he brought up his household to do the same. His last charge to the people bade them choose between God and idols, and he declared his choice: "As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord."

We need this household religion as much now as then. Parents often boast that they never interfere with their children in such matters, though they observe the duties of religion themselves. But if parents do not teach their children to love the Lord Jesus they will only live to regret it when it's too late. Many a tempted man and woman has been kept from falling by memory of prayers said in childhood at a mother's knee. Many a prodigal has been brought home by the same memory. From Joshua's history we learn that many things had to be done and suffered before Israel could rest in peace in the promised land, and so is the same true of our lives. If we are to live as God's servants here on earth and enter one day into His heavenly kingdom we must do, and bear, and suffer many things. Let us ask God to lighten our darkness to help us search out the secret sins of our hearts and to give us strength to fight with them, through the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ.

In the slogan contest under the auspices of the Tennessee which has just ended in Nashville, "Nashville offers opportunity," won. That is indeed a very alluring and attractive device. Some of the others which were awarded prizes were: "The Heart of the South's Resources"; "You Need Nashville, Nashville Needs You"; "Nashville, the Golden Opportunity"; "Perpetually Progressive"; "Nashville Will Treat You Better"; "Forward"; "Come to Nashville"; "Gateway to Success"; "The Golden Gate to Achievement." More than six hundred slogans were sent in.

John Hays Hammond gave King George the elbow, but the King did not give him the cold shoulder.

New things may always be expected to come out of the West. In California, not content with the fan flirtation and the stamp flirtation, which have been so successful in romances of the past, the sweet young things have invented a hat flirtation. Here is the code, which can be used at our popular summer resorts: "I wish to make your acquaintance," carry the hat by the right hand; "I love you," run one finger around the crown; "I wish to speak to you," wear the hat on the back of the head; "I'm single," carry hat in front of you; "Follow me," carry hat in the hand by the crown; "Wait for me," put the hat under right arm; "I will be at the gate to-night," put the hat under the left arm; "That's all for the present," put the hat on straight; "We are watched," wear the hat inclined over the eyes; "Yes," wear the hat on the left side; "No," on the right side; "I dislike you," run the hand around the rim; "I am married," hold the hat behind the back—and this is really what every one should do.

Atlanta is involved in a queer tangle. When the Government changed the post-office site a few years ago and erected a new building, it sold the old one to the city, which began to convert it into municipal quarters with space for courtrooms and other public offices. However, the sale of the building did not carry conveyance of the land from the Government, and it is learned that all official State acts done there will be of no legal effect, since they would be on a Government reservation. Representative Hardwick, of Georgia, has introduced a bill to clear the title, but until that is done the public business of Atlanta must be transacted in rented quarters.

Another new disease has been discovered by a Connecticut physician, and its name is "olly eye." It makes people "see yellow," and causes the eyelashes to fall out. The doctor-discoverer says that the cause is the tremendous amount of gasoline fumes

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in the air, coming from smoking automobiles.

George Ade is the man who made Kokomo, Indiana, famous. In his bubbling play, "The Man from Home," the hero is a Kokomo lawyer, a typical Indian, and his adventures in Europe fail to impress him at all with the importance of royalty and title personages. He makes a warm friend of a Russian grand duke, whom the Kokomo man calls "Doc" all the time. When they part, the American tells His Highness that if he should ever come to Kokomo, "just ask any of the boys where I live and take a hack right up to the house." Another rather curious person is reported from Kokomo. He was lately arrested for boot-legging, and he gave the most novel explanation of the presence of liquor in his room that has been offered to any police department. The police found five gallons in his trunk. The prisoner, when asked what he had intended to do with it, said that he used it to bathe his feet, asserting that the warm weather had the effect of making his feet very tender, and that only by bathing them every night in whiskey could he keep them in condition for walking. A North Carolinian might have pleaded the same use, though by internal application.

George Gardner Rockwood, dean of American photographers, died at Lakeville, Connecticut, on Monday. He was in business fifty-eight years, and was nearly eighty years of age. During his career, he photographed 350,000 people, among them N. P. Willis, General Winfield Scott, General Anderson, Horace Greeley, Van Buren and Hayes, Ole Bull and Emma Abbott. In 1853 he produced the first carte-de-visite made in this country, the subject being Baron Rothschild. Mrs. August Belmont was the first woman to have a Rockwood vignette and set a fashion which soon became a fad and made Rockwood famous.

The Boston Globe says: "Governor Mann, of Virginia, Tuesday afternoon issued a proclamation calling on the people of the State to offer up prayer for rain, and within fifteen minutes there was a heavy downfall, with indications of continuing showers. Come, Governor Foss, are you going to let a mere Governor of Virginia beat you out?"

But Foss is not a Presbyterian Governor.

Governor Foss, Democrat, of Massachusetts, cabled his congratulations to King George upon the occasion of his coronation. The King sent a reply thanking the Governor for his "loyalty." Where is Hobson?

In a late address before Western Maryland College, President Remsen, of Johns Hopkins, dilated upon the duty of university teachers to engage in extending the domain of knowledge and to make investigators of their students. This is a work so often far removed from ordinary life as to make it seem queer. The matter was thus illustrated by President Remsen:

"For many years it was my duty at the Johns Hopkins University to present at our commencement the candidates for the degree of doctor of philosophy, and our president thought that it would interest the audiences to hear the titles of the dissertations of the candidates. The inevitable result of reading some of these titles was loud laughter from the audience. A few examples may help you to appreciate what I am saying: On recent lists I find these titles: The Reactions of Sodium Ethylate with Alkyl Halides, Action of Aniline and Toluene on Orthosulphophenol Acid, Paraxylene-sulphonic Acid, Reaction of Paradiethylthioethanesulphonic Acid with Ethyl Alcohol. To those who know nothing whatever about the subjects treated, of the titles sound ridiculous. But let me assure you that the work described is valuable, and that in each case something is added to the world's stock of knowledge."

Young scholars, it may be added, can certainly select the most out-of-the-way and unheard-of matters to dig into.

A belated honor has been paid to a former Vice-President. Some days ago a chapel was dedicated in memory of Daniel D. Tompkins, at Utica, New York. Few people now know that there ever was such a man.

Perhaps Senator Lorimer wouldn't mind having his toga taken from him while this weather lasts.

Another advantage of rain would be that the mountain trout in the James hereabouts would bite better.

Voice of the People

The File-Filer.
 To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Since when has insignias become a mineral? That was an exceedingly well gotten up pictorial puzzle, but the man who knew that insignias was a product of fish bladders and such like couldn't justify himself in giving the obvious answer as a mineral. And yet I knew a cultured University of Virginia man call the stove door mica "insignias," and contend that they were one and the same.

A letter or two from a private file—(Why wasn't the whole file taken?)—Perhaps, perhaps! If we knew the whole, The effect of the part would be shaken.

"There is no God." This the Bible proves. But then in another part—In fact, just next to the words just read, Is "The fool hath said in his heart."

"Almighty God" must appear as the thief (For the sake of this dear old State?) For I assume He niched from a gentleman's file, For the use of a candidate. JOHNS P. LEARY, Richmond.

Insignias.
 To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Since when has insignias become a mineral? That was an exceedingly well gotten up pictorial puzzle, but the man who knew that insignias was a product of fish bladders and such like couldn't justify himself in giving the obvious answer as a mineral. And yet I knew a cultured University of Virginia man call the stove door mica "insignias," and contend that they were one and the same.

Daily Queries and Answers

The Little Church.
 What is the story of "The Little Church around the corner" in New York City? C. L. T. In 1876 George Holland, a comedian, died in New York City, and Joe Jefferson, of Rip Van Winkle fame, made application to the rector of a church in Madison Avenue to hold services over the remains. He was met by a blunt refusal, but was told that there was a little church around the corner where they did such things. Whereupon Jefferson said: "God bless the little church around the corner." The service was held there, and ever since the Church of the Transfiguration has been known as "the little church around the corner."

Declaring Martial Law.

Who has the power to declare martial law? M. D. L. In time of war the commanding officer, who applies it to persons and things within the scope of active military operation. "In the United States both the Federal and the State au-

Water for Rabbits.

It is necessary that rabbits and hares in captivity should have water to drink, provided their food is wet? J. P. While rabbits and hares are easily adapted to circumstances and can get along fairly well without water, it is better that they have access to it at all times, even if the food is wet.

REDRESS FOR INSULTS FROM COURTS OF LAW

BY LA MARQUESE DE FONTENOY.

W HILE Emperor Francis Joseph has declined to give his official approval to the "Anti-Duelling League," yet no one has gone, in a quiet way, more in the last ten years to discourage single combats of this character in his army and navy. The most radical step which he has taken in this direction is a general order recently issued to the army and navy, not through the War Department, but by himself, in his capacity as commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the Dual Empire, directing that his officers should, whenever possible, seek redress for insult or indignity from the law courts, more especially when provocation of this kind is received from civilians.

Until the issue of this general order, it was absolutely imperative for every officer who received a blow or an insult, either to challenge his assailant, or, if the latter was not of gentle birth, that is to say, capable of being met on the field of honor, to cut him down on the spot. This has been the cause of innumerable encounters between officers and unarmed civilians, in which the latter were sabred, and often very dangerously wounded, if not killed, in what was apparently an altogether cowardly manner, but where the officer had no alternative; since, if he allowed himself to be insulted, and especially struck, by a man in a position of rank from making him in a duel, without cutting the man down instantly, he was not only obliged to leave the regiment, but forfeited his commission, and left the army with a lasting social stigma attached to his name.

Francis Joseph now relieves his officers of this obligation, and directs them to seek redress from the courts whenever possible, particularly in cases where the insult has been subjected to some indignity by civilians. He has also decreed that no military, naval, or civil officer of his government who is called while in the performance of his duty to receive a challenge from any man who conceives himself insulted by the performance of that duty, shall be required to fight. In this connection it is binding on divisional, brigade, and regimental commanders to see that no duels shall be fought amongst officers for trifling cause, but only for most serious matters, and then, being subject to honor, composed of the disputants' fellow officers, has declared that no other course is open to them. The first result of this edict of Emperor Francis Joseph may be regarded as a revolutionary, and is likely to be followed by Emperor William and other Continental monarchs, and will contribute more than anything else that has been done until now to restrict the duello.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles von Bronn, who has for ten or fifteen years past been the most devoted of the personal aides-de-camp of Emperor Francis Joseph, and his constant attendant and companion in all his drives, rides and trips, has just been advanced by him to the rank of prince.

This may seem a rather startling promotion, to those who are unaware of the fact that the lieutenant-colonel is a moroccan first cousin of the Emperor, and also a near kinsman of King George, of the Zarina, and of a number of other royal and imperial personages. The fact of the matter is that he is the moroccan cousin of the late Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, and of the latter's wife, a woman of humble birth, known as Marie Gräfin, a native of the little town of Weikersheim, which is completely in the vast domains of the princely house of Hohenzollern. She was created on the occasion of her marriage Baroness von Bronn, by the King of Württemberg, and it is under the name of Prince of Weikersheim that her son, who is married to Countess Marie Czernin, member of one of the grandest families of the Imperial aristocracy of Austria, will from henceforth be known. The princely house of Hohenzollern regards as its founder, Henry I. von Weikersheim, who flourished in 1156, and is therefore particularly appropriate that Baron von Bronn should on his elevation to the rank of prince, revive this ancient and almost forgotten name of the

great house to which he belongs through his father. The latter was the eldest brother of the mother of the German Emperor, and of that Prince Hermann Hohenzollern, who until a few years ago was Governor-General of Alsace-Lorraine. Their mutual cousin, Prince Frederick of Leiningen, who was a step-sister of Queen Victoria, and who figures so repeatedly, and in such affectionate terms, in the Queen's published description of her life in the Highlands, and in her other reminiscences. Consequently the new Prince Weikersheim is a grandnephew of Queen Victoria, and it was because he was, as such, a nephew, a la mode de Bretagne, of King Edward, that he was always attached to the suite of the English monarch whenever he visited Vienna or Larch.

Of course this dignity bestowed by Emperor Francis Joseph upon his aide-de-camp does not invent him with the rights and prerogatives of a full-fledged Prince of Hohenzollern. The Hohenzollerns are a mediatized or formerly sovereign family, are entitled to mate on a footing of equality with the sovereign houses of Europe, and the chief of the house even retains the right to bestow the order of knighthood founded by his ancestors. In fact, the Hohenzollerns of this century were, in rank, whereas Baron Bronn, by hereditary created Prince Weikersheim, is merely raised from the lower grades, to the highest but one of the ordinary nobility.

Although King George has done so much since he ascended the throne to restore friendly relations between England and Germany, and to diminish that strain between the two nations which has been the result of his father's policy, he has not yet reached the point yet for all that he is not neglecting to give proper attention to those features of his empire's system of defense that have been particularly weak in his view. Thus, it is officially announced that while at Edinburgh this week, he will make a careful, exhaustive inspection of the great works which have been in progress for some years past at Rosyth, and which are having the effect of converting that natural bay, lying between Castle Point and St. Margaret's Hope, at the eastern extremity of the Firth of Forth, into one of the most powerful naval bases of the most powerful navy in the world. Equipped with drydocks capable of docking, not one but a number of the largest Dreadnoughts, and armed with the most powerful devices of twentieth century warfare, it will prove the most important as well as the strongest of all England's high sea time strongholds and arsenals. Inasmuch that the German fleet is striking distance of the German coast, and may be almost said to command the entrance to the North Sea and the Baltic, as well as access to all German ports, it is not regarded as other than a menace to Great Britain, the Teuton Empire as to plentifully warrant the Kaiser in inaugurating all those works in and around Borkum which have been so much exploited by the English newspapers as a German menace against Great Britain.

St. Margaret's Hope takes its name from Queen Margaret of Scotland. She was sister of Edgar Atheling, heir to the Anglo-Saxon dynasty of King Edward the Confessor, and she fled with her brother and her mother, Queen Edith, before William the Conqueror. The party were almost wrecked in storm while crossing the Firth of Forth, and are said to have reached land at the point known as St. Margaret's Hope, entirely by reason of her prayers. They were received with the utmost hospitality by King Malcolm, whose wife, Princess Margaret, eventually became. With regard to Rosyth Castle, it is said to have been built by James Stuart, half-brother of Walter, the High Steward of Scotland, and the father of King Robert III. King of Scotland took Rosyth as his model when he described the Castle of Avenel in his novel "The Abbot" and "The Monastery," and it is a fact that Mary Queen of Scots sought refuge there during its particularly safe retreat, since it was built upon an inlet, and was only accessible by a causeway, intersected by a couple of drawbridges. Her stay there is recalled by the ancient inscription over the doorway of the gray square keep, consisting of the letters and figures "M. R. 1561," with the cross and the crown.

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